Draft

Attachment B

Supporting Information for Site 010

- PSAHR - Historic stage coach stop. Interviews with Cultural Resources personnel indicate that this area is a known historic stage coach stop. Assessors identified an old foundation and a trash dump situated along the Big Lost River. No evidence of hazardous substances was found. No potentially significant environmental conditions associated with this site noted.

- PSAHR - A dump site containing rusted cans and galvanized tubs was observed on the north side of the road to the actively mined cinder pit along the southern boundary of the INEL. No potentially significant environmental conditions associated with this site were noted.

- PSAHR - An old rusted car body located on the edge of Road T-2. No potentially significant environmental conditions associated with this site were noted.

- PSAHR - What appears to be an historic landfill in a canal stretching between 1/4 and 1/2 mile along. EBS personnel identified truck parts, possible ether or brake fluid cans, 55-gallon drums (no labels), and potential asbestos. Mixed in throughout this dump were items having potential historic value (e.g., old glass bottles, pieces of china, enamel pots and pans, and milk pails). Interviews with Company personnel indicate that this may have been the first military landfill on the INEL. (Reference Photographs 1, 2, and 3)

- PSAHR - Two of six historic lava rock walls noted by EBS assessors are located approximately 5 or 6 miles west of Argonne, south of Road T-3 The wall in Sec. 17 is approximately 4 to 4-1/2 ft high, 3 to 4 ft thick, and 250 to 300 ft long. Wooden posts and pieces of old snow fence can be seen on top. It is believed that these walls were built in depressions to create snow drifts and ponding for accumulating stock water. No potentially significant environmental conditions associated with this site were noted. (Reference Photograph 45 for a wall located on Road T-11).

- PSAHR - An abandoned concrete cistern containing an unknown amount of stagnant liquid debris (unknown origin) in what appeared to be an old homestead. This cistern was located on an unnamed two-wheel track north of NRF. Other debris in the area included old glass, wood, and cans. Approximately 100 yards to the east of the cistern was an old AEC sign that said "End of Grazing Boundary." A number of craters also located in the area could be from Naval ordnance activities.

- PSAHR - Suspected military or historic canal builders' dump site containing old rusted cans (possibly from black powder) located west of NRF. A historic-looking lava rock oven is also situated here and can be used to relocate the site. (Reference Photograph 4)

- PSAHR - A historical cistern in what is suspected to be an old pioneer homestead area. Cistern contains a dark anaerobic liquid (probably water). The EBS assessors identified what appears to be fill pipe still intact. (Reference Photographs 23 and 24).

- PSAHR - An abandoned, empty, topless cistern located in what appears to be an old homestead area. Approximate size of the cistern is 10 ft deep and 20 ft wide. Old fill pipes running out into the desert are still evident. Other potentially historical artifacts were found in this area, including cooking items, dishes, and an old bicycle. No potentially significant environmental conditions associated with this site were noted. (Reference Photographs 43 and 44)

(2)

PNS NEED TO ADD TO PNS--NO NUMBER ASSIGNED
T3N, R29E, Sec. 1 & 12
Photo Proof Sheet Number: 94-948-4, dated: August
Photos 1A through 7
Photos indicate what appears to be some type of military debris, possibly ordinance related, that has been dumped in three separate piles along the East bank of the large canal running from TRA to the West side of NRF. (Reference Proof Sheet _____ for more photos related to these sites.) Seen by assessors were metal parts, springs, hinges, nails, wooden boxes, and burn marks in the soil. At the site farthest N. were many 3/4 round items made of some type of pressed paper banded on the outside with a rusted metal ring (had the appearance of a wagon wheel, though clearly not one). This site can be easily located by going N. on Lincoln road from the Fire Training Station for three telephone poles, then hiking W. to the large canal. All three sites are located W. of Lincoln road, on the Eastern side of the canal, between the 3rd and 7th telephone poles).

PNS NEED TO ADD TO PNS--NO NUMBER ASSIGNED
Photo Proof Sheet Number: 94-948-4, dated: August
T3N, R29E, Sec. 18
Photos 11 and 12
Photos show what appears to be a large, man-made mound of dirt and gravel. A concrete slab could be seen protruding from the opposite side of this mound. This mound is similar in nature to previously discovered mounds known to contain military bunkers, and ordinance.

PNS NEED TO ADD TO PNS--NO NUMBER ASSIGNED
Photo Proof Sheet Number: 94-948-4, dated: August
T3N, R29E, Sec. 34
Photos 13 through 26
Photos show what appears to be a historic landfill located S. W. of Guard House 3, angling N. W toward the Live Fire Rifle Range. This canal has all types of Historical trash (waste). It should be noted that this dump was known to Facilities and Maintenance personnel who had earlier been working to clean this area up, however, they did not continue with that effort due to the cultural resource value of some of the article mixed in with the trash (e.g, bottles, pieces of china, enamel pots and pans). Not clearly seen in the photos listed below was evidence of truck parts (e.g., pumps, gaskets) noted by assessors.

PNS NEED TO ADD TO PNS--NO NUMBER ASSIGNED
Photo Proof Sheet Number: 94-948-4, dated: August
T4N, R30E, Sec. 29
Photos 27 through 28
Photos show road running from Lincoln road toward the N. side of NRF. Historical staining of road can be seen under road base--potentially from spreading of oil used as a dust suppressant. Should be sampled for possible PCB contamination.

PNS NEED TO ADD TO PNS--NO NUMBER ASSIGNED
Photo Proof Sheet Number: 94-948-4, dated: August
T3N, R29E, Sec. 34
Photos 13 through 26 (continued)

Photo 13 - Historical trash [e.g., old milk cans and buckets, cans (possibly food)]
Photo 14 - Historical trash (e.g., fire hose, food cans)
Photo 15 - Historical trash (e.g., 55 gal. drum, rusted cans)
Photo 16 - Historical trash (e.g., cans and possible transite, enamel wash basin)
Photo 17 - Historical trash (e.g., rusty cans, possible ether or brake fluid cans)
Photo 18 - Historical trash (e.g., rusty cans, possible ether or brake fluid cans)
Photo 19 - Historical trash (e.g., possible transite, rusted buckets, cans)
Photo 20 - Historical trash [e.g., rusted cans (approximately 5 gal.) and other cans]
Photo 21 - Historical trash (e.g., rusted cans, buckets, glass, cooking pots) extending approximately 1/4 mile through the canal.
Photo 22 - Historical trash (e.g., rusted drums, buckets, and possible oil and ether or brake fluid cans; possible transite, aerosol cans)
Photo 23 - Historical trash (more) extending through the canal (e.g., drums, possible transite, possible ether or brake fluid cans, oil cans).
Photo 24 - Historical trash (e.g., pipes, broken glass, wires, cans)
Photo 25 - Historical trash (e.g., broken pieces of china)
Photo 26 - Historical trash (e.g., small drum, construction debris, cans)

PNS NEED TO ADD TO PNS--NO NUMBER ASSIGNED
Photo Proof Sheet Number: 94-948-4, dated: August
T3N, R30E, Sec. 6
Photos 30 through 34
Photos were taken in large canal, immediately East of the intersection of roads T14 and T3. Photos show what appears to be historical military dumping. On the bottom of the can debris can be seen. It appears to include few cans (approximately 5 gal., rubber type gaskets, some metal items that were possibly lids, and what looks like pieces of lead).

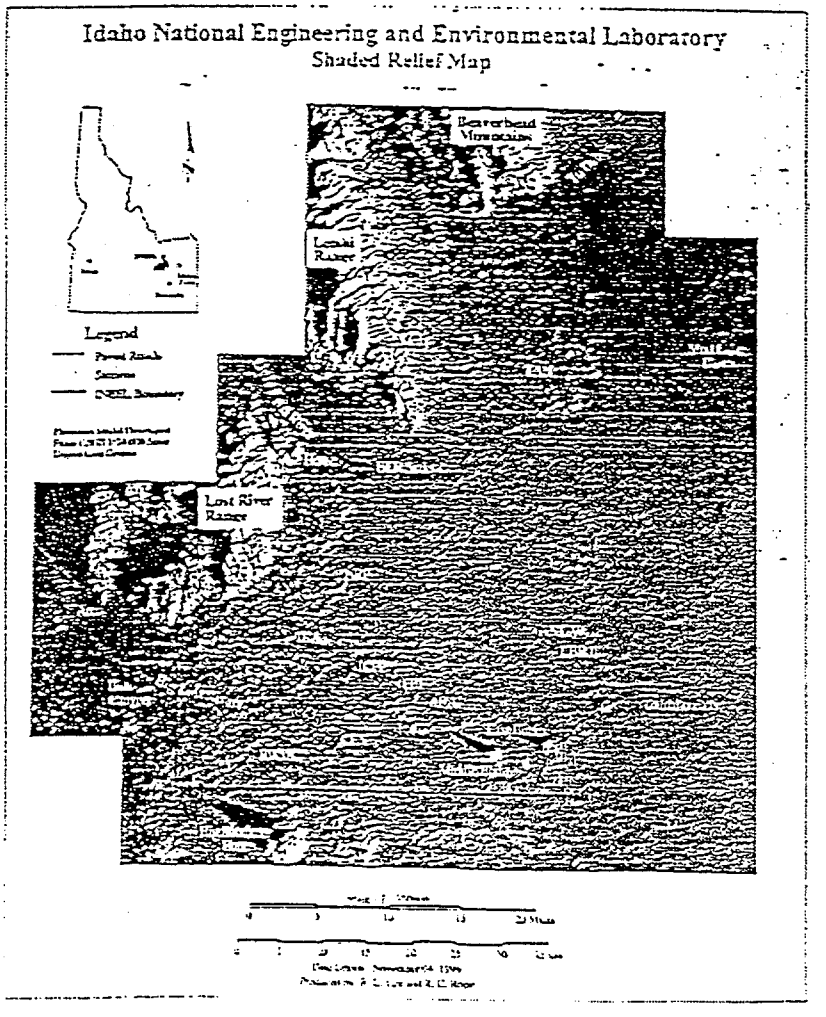
The Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory: An Ecological Treasure of the Upper Snake River Plain

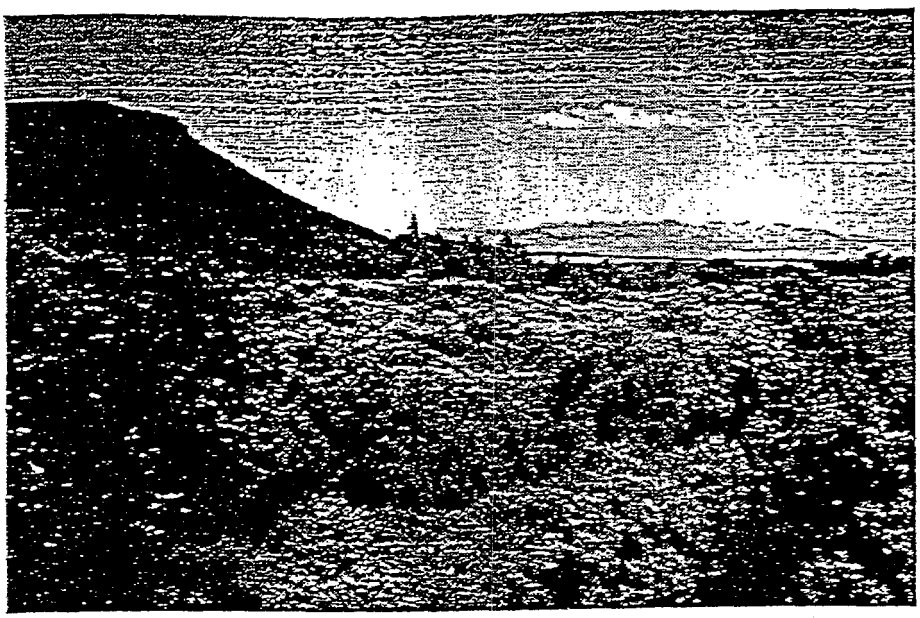
Jay E. Anderson

Establishment of the National Reactor Testing Station on the sagebrush desert of the upper Snake River Plain in 1949 had an unforeseen public benefit: the protection of the rich natural flora and fauna of sagebrush steppe ecosystems. About 40% of the 890 square miles now known as the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) has not been grazed by livestock for the past 50 years. This is the largest ungrazed reserve within the sagebrush steppe, the most extensive semidesert vegetation type of the Intermountain West (West 1988). Recognition of the importance of the INEEL as a field laboratory for ecological research resulted in its designation in 1975 as the second of the Department of Energy's National Environmental Research Parks.

Physiographic Setting, Climate, and Water

The INEEL lies along the northwestern edge of the eastern Snake River Plain, at an average elevation of about 5,000 ft. It is bounded on the west and northwest by the Lost River and Lemhi Mountains and on the north by the southern tip of the Beaverhead Mountains of the Bitterroot Range (Figure 1). The eastern and southern edges of the laboratory are contiguous with sagebrush rangelands of the Snake River Plain, but are punctuated by the Plain's predominant topographic features, Big Southern, Middle, and East Buttes. The latter two, also referred to as the Twin Buttes, are within the INEEL boundary; the prominent Big Southern Butte, which rises to 7,500 ft., is 2.5 miles south. These buttes are the most conspicuous among the many reminders of the volcanic origin of the Snake River Plain (Kuntz et al. 1994, Hackett and Smith 1992). Many smaller buttes and cinder cones dot the landscape, and lava outcrops and lava tubes are common features of the rolling and broken terrain of the southern two-thirds of the laboratory area. The most recent basalt flow at the INEEL, the Cerro Grande, occurred about 13,000 years ago; it extends only for a few miles north of the southern boundary. At nearby Craters of the Moon National Monument, basalt was extruded as recently as 2,100 years ago.





Juniper woodland at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. Middle Butte is on the left and the Big lost River Range is in the background.

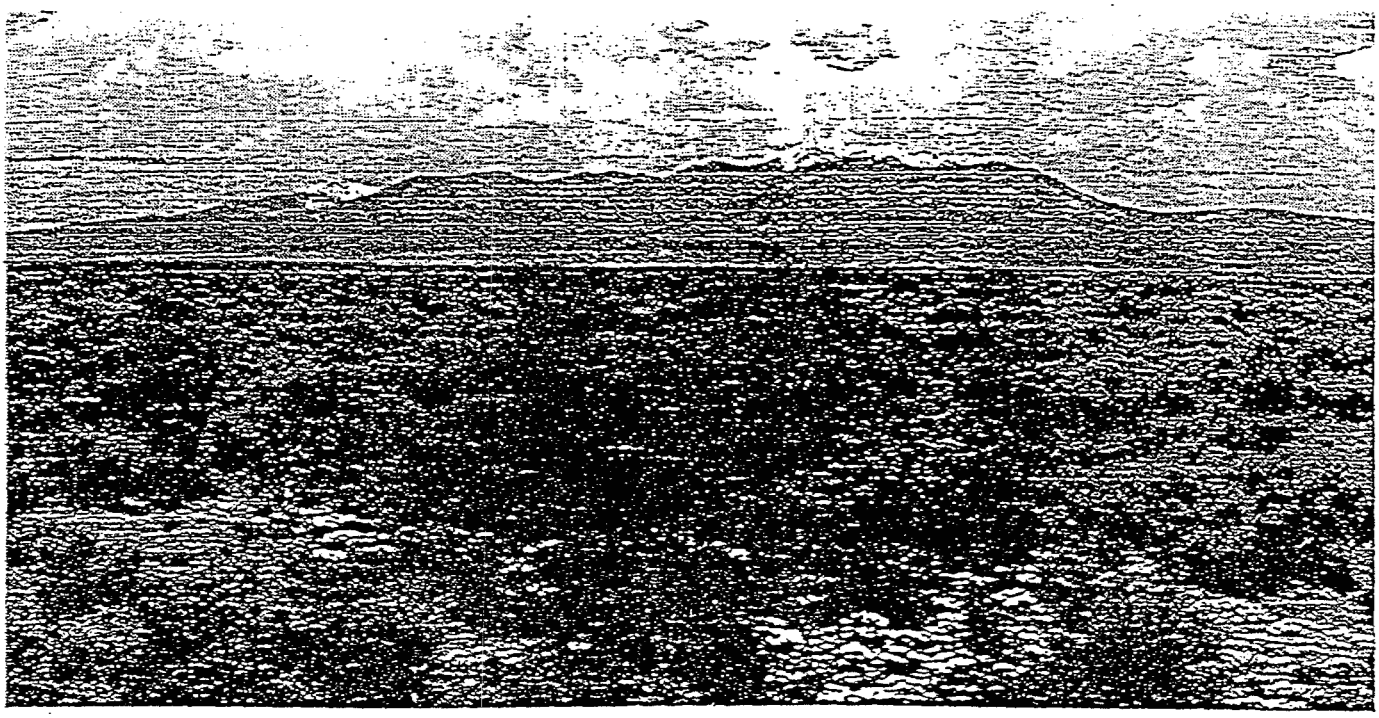
This is cold desert country, characterized by large daily and seasonal temperature fluctuations. Average annual temperature is 42°F, and snow cover typically persists for 2 to 3 winter months. During summer, low humidity and clear skies result in relatively high maximum temperatures (86–95°F) and high evaporative demand during the day, while at night, temperatures often drop to below 50°F.

The INEEL lies in the rainshadow of the numerous mountain ranges to the west. Average annual precipitation is 8.6 in. About one-third of that falls early in the growing season during April, May, and June. Melting snow and spring rains account for most of the soil moisture, and most of the plant-available water is used by early July.

Much of the INEEL lies within a closed topographic basin that encompasses the mouth of the Big Lost River Valley near Arco and then slopes gently to the north to the "sinks" of the Big Lost River and Birch Creek (Figure 1). Earlier, three major perennial streams drained into this basin. The Big Lost River enters the southwest corner of the INEEL and meanders 30 miles before reaching the "sinks" of the Big Lost River/Birch Creek playas. Birch Creek and the Little Lost River also flowed into this closed basin. The sinks and playas of these streams occupy a portion of ancient Lake Terreton, which in the cooler, wetter conditions of the late Pleistocene, covered approximately 35 square miles of the northern half of the laboratory areas. During the Holocene, the playas formed extensive wetland areas that likely supported a rich diversity of plants and animals. Now, as a result of extensive upstream irrigation diversions, water flows into the sinks only during years when precipitation is well above normal.

A cataclysmic Pleistocene glacial flood sent an estimated 2 million cubic feet per second of water down the Big Lost River and carried boulders from Copper Basin in the Pioneer Mountains to Box Canyon near the laboratory's southwestern border. That torrential discharge

Sagebrush-juniper community at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. Saddle Mountain on the south end of the Lemhi Range is in the background.

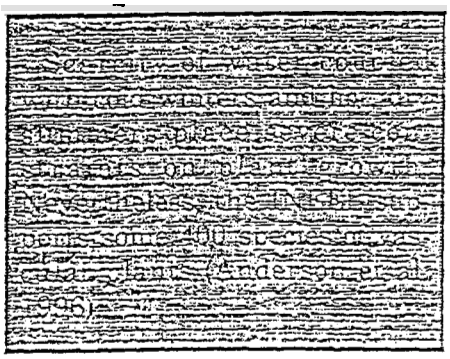


Juniper woodland at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. Middle Butte is on the left and the Big Lost River Range is in the background.

ranks as the third most powerful flood known, exceeded only by the Lake Missoula and Lake Bonneville floods (Rathburn 1993). Rathburn estimated that water velocity in Box Canyon at peak discharge reached 27 mph. The flood, thought to have occurred about 20,000 years ago, left distinctive scabland topography, boulder bars, and cataracts (Hackett and Smith 1992, Rathburn 1993).

Soils and Vegetation

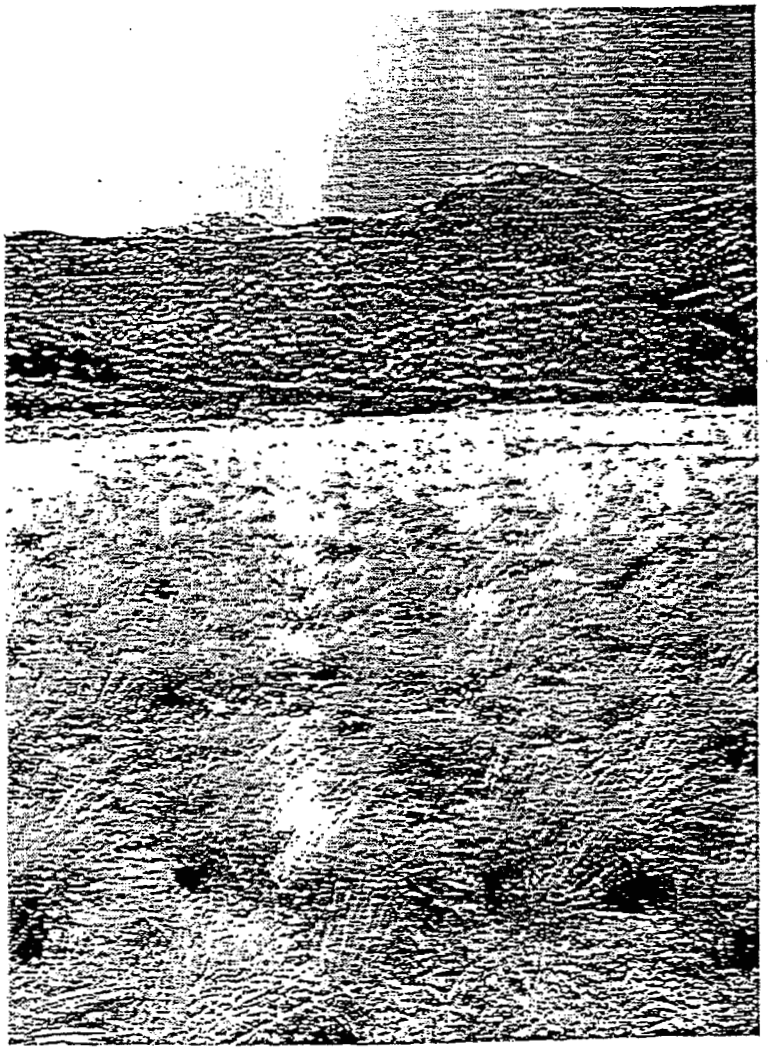
Most laboratory area soils consist of a thin veneer of loess derived from older silicic volcanic and paleozoic rocks from the surrounding mountains. Major episodes of loess deposition apparently occurred between 10,000 and 70,000 years ago and between 140,000 and 200,000 years ago. Little loess has accumulated on the most recent flows of the upper Snake River Plain. Because of the uneven, broken surface of the basalt, depths of the silt loam and sandy loam soils vary from a few inches on recent lava flows or ridges of older flows to over a-meter in lower lying areas. Alluvial soils are found along the Big Lost River flood plain and on alluvial fans along the western and northern sides of the INEEL. Alluvial soils are often gravelly on the surface and underlain by sandy loams. The sandy texture of these soils resulted in the failure of a network of irrigation canals established on the north and west sides of the INEEL in the early 1900s.



Scarcity of water coupled with cold winters and hot, dry summers place severe constraints on plant growth. Nevertheless, the INEEL supports some 400 species of vascular plants (Anderson et al. 1996). The natural vegetation typically consists of a shrub overstory with an understory of perennial grasses and forbs. The most common shrub over much of the area is Wyoming big sagebrush. Basin big sagebrush may be dominant or co-dominant with Wyoming big sagebrush on sites having deep soils or accumulations of sand on the surface. Other common shrubs include green rabbitbrush, gray rabbitbrush, and winterfat. On sediments of former Lake Terreton, assemblages dominated by saltbushes are like the salt-desert shrub communities of Utah and Nevada. Utah juniper, threetip sagebrush, and/or black sagebrush dominate communities on slopes of the buttes, alluvial fans, and the foothills of adjacent mountains.

The most common native grasses include thick-spiked wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, Indian ricegrass, needle-and-thread grass, and Nevada bluegrass. Patches of creeping wildrye and western wheatgrass are locally abundant. Bluebunch wheatgrass is rare at the lowest elevations but is often the dominant grass on alluvial fans and slopes of buttes and foothills.

Unlike much of the sagebrush steppe that has a long history of livestock grazing, the INEEL supports a



Bluebunch wheatgrass on a 1994 burn site on the west side of the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. Juniper woodland on foothills of the Lost River Range in the distance.

high diversity of forbs. Eighty-five percent of the vascular plant species are native, and three-fourths of those are forbs. Common native forbs include tapertip hawksbeard, Hood's phlox, hoary false yarrow, paintbrushes, globe-mallow, buckwheats, evening-primrose, lupines, bastard toadflax, milkvetches, and mustards.

Data from 92 permanent vegetation plots established in 1950 show that cover of shrubs and perennial grasses fluctuate by as much as 100% and 500%, respectively, in the absence of any major disturbance. Average species richness per plot has increased over the past 45 years, as has the variability in species composition among plots that were very similar in 1950. These changes reflect an increase in the size and distribution of local populations that were depleted prior to 1950 by livestock grazing and an extended drought during the 1930's and 1940's.

Fire

The regional climate predisposes many sagebrush communities to recurring fire, and it is clear that fire played an important role in the evolution of many cold-desert plants. The majority of shrubs, perennial grasses and forbs can survive wildfires, especially those that occur in late summer or fall when plants are dormant. Some species respond vigorously to postfire conditions (Wright et al. 1979, Ratzlaff and Anderson 1995). The notable exception is big sagebrush, which must recolonize burned areas by seed dispersal.

Sixteen fires are known to have burned during this century at the INEEL. These ranged in size from a few to over 19,000 acres. Wildfires have been aggressively controlled at the INEEL since 1950, which may have decreased the area that would have burned. Despite the fire suppression policy, the three largest fires of the century occurred in 1995, 1996, and 1997. All were human caused. The conditions for these large fires likely were established by very wet growing seasons in 1993

Humans arrived on the eastern Snake River Plain about 11,000 years ago, a date obtained from cultural deposits in a lava cave just east of the INEEL.

and 1995, which resulted in the production of abundant fine fuels.

There is evidence that large fires were not unprecedented at the INEEL. A distinct linear feature 17 miles long is conspicuous on the earliest aerial photographs of the INEEL. Early investigators assumed that this feature was geologic, but Malde (1971) concluded that the feature consisted of an anomalous strip of sand on the surface that increased infiltration and storage of water. Improved water availability resulted in a corresponding strip of lush vegetation. In the fall of 1996, charcoal was found at the interface of the sand veneer and the underlying bess, providing evidence that the feature marks the eastern edge of a large burned area. The fire burned in a more northerly direction than the prevailing southwest to northeast winds, thereby setting the stage for substantial accumulations of wind-blown sand in unburned vege-

tation along its eastern edge. Based on radiocarbon dating, it is likely that this large fire occurred in the early 1800's. Clearly, the effects of wildfire can persist for a very long time, even in cold-desert communities.

Early History

Humans arrived on the eastern Snake River Plain about 11,000 years ago, a date obtained from cultural deposits in a lava cave just east of the INEEL. Some 850 local archaeological sites indicate a slow but steady increase in human activity over the intervening years. The ancestors of the Shoshone and Bannock migrated north from the Great Basin about 4,500 years ago. Archaeological sites in the region document continuity of the Shoshonean culture from 4,000 years until historic times. These native peoples primarily were hunters of large game. Lithic tools from the earliest strata of cultural deposition include large spear points often associated with the bones of now extinct mammoth, caribou, bison, and horse. The archaeological record indicates a gradual reduction in projectile point size corresponding roughly with the extinction of large, relatively slow moving mammals and their replacement by the swifter-footed, smaller mammals that exist on or about the INEEL today, mountain sheep, deer, elk, and pronghorn. Smaller projectile points are accompanied first by evidence of spear-throwing technology and later by evidence of the bow and arrow, both of which seem to be adaptations to the hunting of smaller, faster animals (Ringe 1995).

Palynological studies indicate little change in plant communities during most of the Holocene. The archeological record only infrequently indicates direct use of plants by the aboriginal inhabitants, but the artifacts found at one INEEL site, Aviator Cave, suggest a variety of uses including foods, fiber, and fuel. These artifacts include charred cactus seeds and spines, twined plant fiber, matted and charred sagebrush, and a bunchgrass apparently used as a makeshift broom.

Scientific Names of Species Mentioned in Text

basin big sagebrush = *Artemisia tridentata* subspecies *tridentata*
bastard toadflax = *Comandra umbellata*
black sagebrush = *Artemisia nova*
bluebunch wheatgrass = *Pseudoroegneria spicata*
bottlebrush squirreltail = *Elymus elymoides*
buckwheats = *Eriogonum* spp.
creeping wildrye = *Leymus triticoides*
evening primrose = *Oenothera caespitosa*
globe-mallow = *Sphaeralcea munroana*
gray rabbitbrush = *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*
green rabbitbrush = *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*
hoary false yarrow = *Chaenactis douglasii*
Hood's phlox = *Phlox hoodii*
Indian ricegrass = *Oryzopsis hymenoides*
lupine = *Lupinus argenteus*
milkvetches = *Astragalus* spp.
mustards = *Thelepodium lasiniatum, Stanleya viridiflora, Arabis* spp.).
needle-and-thread grass = *Stipa comata*
Nevada bluegrass = *Poa secunda*
paintbrushes = *Castilleja* spp.
saltbushes = *Atriplex* spp.
tapertip hawksbeard = *Crepis acuminata*
thick-spiked wheatgrass = *Elymus lanceolatus*
threetip sagebrush = *Artemisia tripartita*
Utah juniper = *Juniperus osteosperma arida*
western wheatgrass = *Pascopyrum smithii*
winterfat = *Kraschenninnikovia lanata*
Wyoming big sagebrush = *Artemisia tridentata* subspecies *wyomingensis*

The fur trade, the Oregon Trail (including Goodale's Cutoff, which crossed the southwest corner of the INEEL), and the establishment of Fort Hall all impacted the natural ecosystems and aboriginal culture of the area during the early to mid 1800's. Bison were still numerous in 1834, but numbers declined rapidly thereafter. The only travelers that settled prior to the 1860's were Mormon farmers sent by Brigham Young to colonize the region. In 1855, they were digging irrigation canals and successfully homesteading northeast of the INEEL. The late 1800's witnessed severe overgrazing by domestic cattle and sheep throughout the Intermountain West, but impact on native plant communities in this area is unknown. Livestock production was a commercial industry along the Snake River Plain by the late 1860's, but it remained transient as cattle and sheep were trailed between the coastal states and grasslands east of the Rockies. It was not until the 1880's that the livestock industry took root in the area (Wentworth 1948). Archaeological remains of historic livestock drives and early grazing are embodied in numerous roads and trails at the INEEL.

Real incentive to settle the eastern Snake River Plain came with the Homestead Act of 1862, the Desert Claim Act of 1877, and the Carey Act of 1894. In this era Idaho obtained one million acres of federal land for homesteading. In 1902, Idaho received funding through the Reclamation Act to build canals to "reclaim arid lands" (Reed et al. 1987). During the next 3 decades, hundreds of miles of irrigation canals were dug in the vicinity of the INEEL. Of those, only part of the Mud Lake project near the INEEL's northeast corner, was successful. The Carey Act's Powell Reclamation Project involved a diversion dam on the Big Lost River and nearly 100 miles of canals and distribution laterals to supply water to the INEEL's southwest corner. The canals, the larger of which were 40 feet wide and 8 feet deep, would not hold

water and the project was abandoned in 1927. A similar project with the same fate was attempted on the Little Lost River, with portions of canals extending across the northwestern portions of the INEEL. Abandoned canals remain as reminders of these efforts to "reclaim" the desert.

Recent History and Some Environmental Legacies

During World War II, the Navy and the Army Air Corps used several hundred square miles of the INEEL as gunnery and bombing ranges. In 1949, those ranges were coupled with a large parcel of land withdrawn from the public domain to form the National Reactor Testing Station for the testing of prototype nuclear power and propulsion reactors. Since its establishment, 52 original-design reactors have been constructed. The first was Experimental Breeder Reactor I, the world's first to generate electricity using plutonium as fuel. It was decommissioned in 1964 and is now a National Historic Landmark.

In the 1950's, the Naval Reactor Facility developed prototype reactors for submarines and aircraft carriers. A huge hanger is all that remains of the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion program, terminated by Executive Order of President Kennedy in 1961. In 1953 the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant began reprocessing spent reactor fuel elements. The Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) was established in 1952. The 56-acre Subsurface Disposal Area at RWMC has been used for the shallow land burial of low level nuclear and other hazardous wastes. The RWMC also stores high level wastes that ultimately will be shipped to a final waste repository.

The laboratory facilities and programs have made innumerable fundamental contributions to the development and safe use of nuclear power and propulsion systems and to the safe handling and storage of nuclear materials. Those achievements have not been without substantial costs, however, including a legacy of contaminated sites and polluted groundwater. The INEEL is a Superfund Site that consists of 10 "waste area groups" encompassing contaminated soil and groundwater at various facilities. Beginning in 1953, injection wells were used to pump radioactive, heavy metal, and other chemical wastes directly into the aquifer at three facilities; these were taken out of service in 1972, 1982, and 1986. Contamination of soil near other facilities resulted from shallow burial of non-radioactive industrial wastes, from wastewater leaching beds, and from a steam explosion involving an Army reactor in 1961. Collectively, these activities have resulted in three known plumes of contaminants in the Snake River aquifer. Although radiation has been detected just south of the INEEL boundary, the plumes where one or more contaminants exceed 10% of drinking water standards are all within that boundary.

Groundwater contamination at the INEEL persists, but more restrictive environmental requirements and improved industrial processes have greatly reduced introduction of contaminants into the aquifer. Because of the importance of the aquifer for drinking water, irrigation, aquaculture, and industry, water quality in the aquifer down gradient from the INEEL is closely monitored in 74 wells and 8 springs by the USGS and the State of Idaho Oversight Program. Current data indicate that contaminants in the aquifer underneath the INEEL pose no threat to residents or activities downstream. Nevertheless, knowledge of the presence of these contaminants and their perceived risks continue to be a source of public concern and debate.

The Future

Only one reactor remains operational, and the INEEL's mission and research emphasis have changed to include investigations in engineering and the physical and biological sciences that are not directly related to the nuclear industry. Emphases on bioremediation, hazardous waste management, and environmental cleanup and restoration resulted in the addition of "Environmental" to the name Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in 1997. Research in these areas will undoubtedly continue. Nevertheless, the future of the Idaho National Environmental Research Park is uncertain as the Department of Energy seeks to divest itself of lands no longer thought essential to its missions (Brown 1988). In that context, the importance of the INEEL as a haven for native plants and animals and as a natural laboratory for ecological research cannot be overemphasized and every effort should be made to ensure its continuance as an ecological preserve. The area supports thriving populations of native wildlife including raptors and songbirds, pronghorn, elk, pigmy rabbits, small mammals, and reptiles. The surrounding mountain valleys funnel pronghorn and sage grouse onto the INEEL for critical, high quality winter range. Those valleys also funnel a diverse assemblage of migratory birds across the area. Breeding bird surveys indicate that populations of some sagebrush obligate species such as sage and Brewer's sparrows, which are declining elsewhere, are orders of magnitude higher at the laboratory area. The INEEL is an ecological treasure—a place where relatively undisturbed lands and natural processes dominate the landscape, a sizeable remnant of the biodiversity of the sagebrush steppe.

Supporting Literature

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435.36
04/14/99
Rev. 03

NEW SITE IDENTIFICATION

Part A – To Be Completed By Observer

1. Person Initiating Report: Jacob Harris	Phone: 526-1877
Contractor WAG Manager: Douglas Burns	Phone: 526-4324

2. Site Title: 010, Debris in Canal West of Guard Gate 3

3. Describe the conditions that indicate a possible inactive or unreported waste site. Include location and description of suspicious condition, amount or extent of condition and date observed. A location map and/or diagram identifying the site against controlled survey points or global positioning system descriptors shall be included to help with the site visit. Include any known common names or location descriptors for the waste site.

There is debris in a canal that curves north west of guard gate 3. During the July 1999 site visit, the observed surface debris included but was not limited to rusted cans, broken glass, and 55 gallon drums. There are many cubic yards of a mixture of domestic and commercial/industrial waste scattered approximately 1/4 mile along the canal. The GPS coordinates for the site are _____. The reference number for this site is 010 and can be found on the summary map as provided.

Part B – To Be Completed By Contractor WAG Manager

4. Recommendation:

☒ This site meets the requirements for an inactive waste site, requires investigation, and should be included in the INEEL FFA/CO Action Plan. Proposed Operable Unit assignment is recommended to be included in the FFA/CO.
WAG: Operable Unit:

☐ This site DOES NOT meet the requirements for an inactive waste site, DOES NOT require investigation and SHOULD NOT be included in the INEEL FFA/CO Action Plan.

5. Basis for the recommendation:

The conditions that exist at this site indicate the potential for an inactive waste site according to Section 2 of MCP-3448 Reporting or Disturbance of Suspected Inactive Waste Sites.

The basis for recommendation must include: (1) source description; (2) exposure pathways; (3) potential contaminants of concern; and (4) descriptions of interfaces with other programs, as applicable (e.g., D&D, Facility Operations, etc.)

6. Contractor WAG Manager Certification: I have examined the proposed site and the information submitted in this document and believe the information to be true, accurate, and complete. My recommendation is indicated in Section 4 above.

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

#010

From: GLK --INELUM1 Date and time 08/19/94 08:44:33 (6) X
To: ROB --INELUM1 R R Dunlhoo MAJ --INELUM1 J E Lone
SOO --INELUM1 S M Burns

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDO
Subject: Big Trash Dump West of Guard Gate 3
Sounds like this site had been identified previously. FYI.

*** Forwarding note from DZL --INELUM1 08/19/94 08:23 ***
To: GLK --INELUM1 G Lewis-Kido

FROM: Dixie Lainhart
FACILITY MANAGEMENT (CFA)
526-2492, CFA-614, MS 4131
Subject: Big Trash Dump West of Guard Gate 3

Yes I do. This was identified in late 1991/early 1992. Environmental Checklists were completed, Cultural Resources was involved, audit team members were involved, efforts were made to clean it up, and then Cultural Resources got involved. Have a file full of correspondence about this spot. Clayton Marler was involved, William Berry, Jay Mitchell, Brenda Ringe, Kathy Bitton.

In a note from Clayton Marler dated June 24, 1992, he was going to initiate Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act prior to initiation of any cleanup activity. On 08/07/92, William Berry is talking about contacting SHPO. This was also where he talked about a museum for artifacts. In March of 92 we tried to start the clean-up process. Decided at that time that due to budget constraints we wouldn't do anything about it. That was when I started the EC trail and Cultural Resources had to get involved and everything came to a complete standstill!. ✓

Have a good day.

*** Forwarding note from GLK --INELUM1 08/19/94 05:47 ***
To: DZL --INELUM1 D K Lainhart

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDO
Subject: Big Trash Dump West of Guard Gate 3
Dixie, do you know anything about the trash dump west of Guard Gate 3? It looks like a lot of rusted cans in an old canal from the air. Biggest solid waste site we have seen.

Thanks.

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDD
Environmental Engineer
MS 4112 526-6349 Fax 526-2688
Subject: cultural resources clearance recommendation
Bill, based on Brenda's recommendation I will meet with Roger Cushman concerning a work package to pick up and dispose of the transite material in the Guard Gate 3 trash site. Plan to use the charge number you gave me yesterday. Please let me know if you have any concerns. Thanks.

#1

*** Forwarding note from BXR --INELUM1 03/09/95 13:48 ***
To: GLK --INELUM1 G Lewis-Kido

FROM: BRENDA L RINGE
Cultural Resource Management
5-0863 NYC, MS 2091
Subject: cultural resources clearance recommendation
Hi Gail...as you know, on March 7, 1995, I visited the large trash dump located to the west/northwest of Guard Gate 3 on Van Buren Blvd near CFA. The purpose of this visit was to assess the age and integrity of the dump, to document the resource, to determine if the cleanup of loose asbestos sheets would impact the resource, and to collect the information necessary for initiating consultation with the Idaho SHPO for eventual cleanup of the entire area. C. F. Marler assisted with these tasks.

I have drawn several conclusions from our field visit. First, the dump is indeed a "historic" resource dating to the early-mid 1940s when the US Navy utilized the area for test firing of weapons manufactured in Pocatello. As verified by the material present in the dump, at this time, Navy personnel (and their families) maintained full-time residences at what is now known as CFA. The large dump is filled with domestic and culinary trash. The few industrial items that are present (eg. firehose, insulators, flares?) are distinct from the domestic materials and may actually date to a later time. Because the resource is "historic" I am now in the process of completing the documentation required by the Idaho SHPO and will soon initiate the process of consultation necessary for full scale cleanup. Thanks to Bob Parker's orientation, we were able to easily spot the asbestos within the dump. This material is located on the surface of the ground and in the surface zone within the trash piles. Therefore, provided that all cleanup efforts are conducted on foot and by hand, the removal of the asbestos should cause no impacts to the dump and its contents and cultural resources clearance is recommended for the activity. However, I must reiterate that all activities must be conducted on foot and by hand and furthermore, the workers should not remove any additional items from the dump (bottles, cans, etc.). If necessary, items can be moved to gain access to asbestos that is currently visible on the surface, but these materials must be placed back in their original contexts and in no instance should any of the dump materials be excavated to remove asbestos that may be buried. As a possible aid for the cleanup effort, I left orange pinflags and/or flagging tape marking all of the asbestos that Clayton and I encountered during our walkthrough. These markers should last for several months.

Thank you for providing the support necessary to complete this project. I am in the process of completing the documentation and should be able to transmit it to the SHPO for review next week. I will keep you informed of the status of the work and should be able to complete everything within the time frame that we discussed. Call if you have any questions or concerns. --Brenda-

cultural resources clearance recommendation F
MSG FROM: SOO --INELUM1 TO: GLK --INELUM1 03/13/95 09:22:38
To: GLK --INELUM1 G Lewis-Kido

List of Debris - Preliminary Site Investigation

3/7/95

"Soil Fill" [illegible]

95-24

Bicycle wheel
Tire
Brick
enamel pots
Buckets
wire
screw top bottles
Domestic food cans - all Kinds - Thousand
China - many patterns
medicine bottles
spoons
Bed springs
Toys
mop bucket
Noxzema jars
Coke bottles
First aid supplies
Mason jars.
licence plates - 1B 47 - 10B 47 [illegible] - [illegible], 1945, 46
Condiment bottles
Clorox bottle
misc. scrap wood
furniture pieces
cowbones
Toy guns - 2 "special Agent 45"
55 gallon drums 10 [illegible]
Shaving Cream bottles
dust pan
plant pots
Log Cabin Syrup can
light bulbs -
pepper can
Car seat springs
Shoes
flashlight
perfume bottle
misc. car parts
Prince Albert can
Ketchup bottle

Ham Tins
egg beater
Clock works
eye glasses
metal cable
Wire cages
"Tooth paste tubes" ?
bastard file
metal barrel staves
paint buckets
Cheese grater
fuses -
Screen
Asbestos building scraps
Clock
listerine bottle - lambert pharmical co.
Marble (Toy)
oil cans
enamel pots, pans, ladles etc.
Coffee pot pieces/parts
Various metal springs
garbage cans
Toy train thing
Lionel Train Switch & TRACK
Concrete chunks
Thermoses - several
stove pipe
metal stripping
Re bar
mop head
enamel Teapot
folding Chair

Items [illegible]
[illegible] -
in [illegible]

1942 license plate
(2 Total)

Bottle opener
Razor blade
Nails
Bolts
* Wire cans, articulated, 2 sizes - (weird) by fireplace
Numerous anti-freeze cans
Watering trough -
Jeep hood
Michigan license plate - 1948
drinking glass
frying pan
Tin (metal) plates
metal pots
American Flyer train track
jello mold
Bottle caps (thousands)
end Table (metal)
galvanized washtub
Vases, misc. flower
Coffee cans

Acme [illegible]
Bicks [illegible] [illegible])

ROADS AND GROUNDS
MS 4116 526-9739
Subject: Chge. Number - Gate 3 Dump site

(9)

fyi

*** Forwarding note from BXR --INELUM1 03/03/95 07:43 ***
To: RLD --INELUM1

*** Reply to note of 03/02/95 13:55
FROM: BRENDA L RINGE
Cultural Resource Management
5-0063 NYC, MS 2091
Subject: Chge. Number - Gate 3 Dump site
Thanks Ron, I'll try to do this next week (snow this morning!) and will stay in touch regarding the # of hrs. --Brenda-

Chge. Number - Gate 3 Dump site F
MSG FROM: BXR --INELUM1 TO: SOO --INELUM1 09/13/94 07:38:47
To: SOO --INELUM1
cc: CFM --INELUM1 C F Marler

*** Reply to note of 09/12/94 14:14
FROM: BRENDA L RINGE
Cultural Resource Management
5-0063 NYC, MS 2091
Subject: CONTENTS OF DISPOSAL SITE IN CANAL WEST OF EBR-1 GUARD GATE
Hi Susie--You need to have an archaeologist visit each dump that is proposed for cleanup. If the dumps are older than 50 yrs, they will need to be formally recorded and any actions to clean them up or disturb them in any way will need to go through review by the State Historic Preservation Office (under the National Historic Preservation Act they're given 30 days to assess the significance of the dump sites and to determine if the proposed action(s) will cause adverse impact). If there are no actions proposed for the dumps, then it would be our policy to pretty much leave them be--we know where they are, generally know what they contain, and know they aren't going anywhere. Because our staff is small, we generally have to focus on resources that are immediately threatened by projects. That's why we didn't take any action on them when they were first brought to our attention a few years ago. OK, so that's the basic approach. I'm not sure, but I think you are now letting me know that these dumps may be part of a cleanup effort. If so, I will need a charge # to do the appropriate recording and consultations. I expect that it will take approximately 8 hrs per dump to do the field recording and 8 hrs per dump to do the paperwork and SHPO consultation. We routinely do this kind of work through our office, but this is not a good time for us. I'm finishing up a testing project in Spreading Area B and have ALL of my people dedicated to it. However, it'll be done by Sept 30. So, if you can get me a charge #, I can complete the dump assessments for you the first week in October. Sorry but that's about as responsive as I can be right now..... PS--I did receive the photos (from Mona Dunihoo) and the ID forms (from Gail Lewis-Kido). I'll be in the office til about 9am today--call if you need more info or discussion.

G CONTENTS OF DISPOSAL SITE IN CANAL WEST OF EBR-1 GUARD GATE R
MSG FROM: GLK --INELUM1 TO: SOO --INELUM1 03/09/95 15:20:49
To: WJB --INELUM1 W J Becker
cc: RLD --INELUM1 R L Dixon SOO --INELUM1 S M Burns
RWZ --INELUM1 R W Cushman GPS --INELUM1 G P Swaney
DZL --INELUM1 D K Lainhart MOEWL --INELUM1 W L Moe
PDJ --INELUM1 J D Poole PKR --INELUM1 R D Parker

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: WJB --INELVM1 Date and time 12/06/94 10:13:36
To: YHD --INELVM1

(9)

*** Reply to note of 12/06/94 09:32
FROM: William J. Becker
Environmental Support Group
6-4871 MS 3552 FAX 526-7700
Subject: EMS-115-94
Thank you, Donna.

E N D O F N O T E

PF1 Alternate PFs PF2 File NOTE PF3 Keep PF4 Erase PF5 Forward Note
PF6 Reply PF7 Resend PF8 Print PF9 Help PF10 Next PF11 Previous PF12 Return
4BÜ Aa B0--SESSION1 R 23 C 30 o-o__ 13:18 12/09/94

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: YHD --INELVM1 Date and time 12/09/94 15:22:03
To: LTD --INELVM1 C M Lindstrand
cc: WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker RR6 --INELVM1 R Rice
YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

The ASAP for sampling of disposal piles is also awaiting your signature. If you could, since all these folks are anxious, just fax your comments to 6-2448, that would be helpful. Thanks!

E N D O F N O T E

To: YHD --INELVM1

*** Reply to note of 12/14/94 08:52
FROM: BRENDA L RINGE
Cultural Resource Management
5-0063 NYC, MS 2091
Subject: EMS-115-94
Hi Donna--Yes, I am aware of the trash dump that you've been asked to sample. I also understand that this effort will simply involve collection of a

115

PF1 Alternate PFs PF2 File NOTE PF3 Keep PF4 Erase PF5 Forward Note
PF6 Reply PF7 Resend PF8 Print PF9 Help PF10 Next PF11 Previous PF12 Return
4BÜ Aa B0--SESSION1 R 23 C 30 o-o__ 8:05 12/10/94

VIEW THE NOTE E01

I also understand that this effort will simply involve collection of a representative sample of the trash that's currently exposed in the ditch. There will be no need for heavy equipment or soil disturbance. If this is correct, the impact to cultural resources will be extremely minimal and clearance is recommended for the activity. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. --Brenda-

E N D O F N O T E

From: GLK --INELUM1 Date and time 12/14/94 08:56:02

To: RLD --INELUM1 R L Dixon
cc: SOO --INELUM1 S M Burns GPS --INELUM1 G P Sweney
OZL --INELUM1 O K Lainhart BXR --INELUM1 B L Ringe
WJB --INELUM1 W J Becker

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDD
Subject: Trash Trench
Ron, this is related to the dump by Guard Gate 3. I will be forwarding another note to you from Ted Hopkins concerning disposal of the trash at the landfill. I still need to identify the suggested sites for cleanup - my leave last week put me behind. But I believe the Guard Gate 3 dump needs to be cleaned up. Hope to discuss some options with you soon and request Brenda to estimate the cost to complete her work for archaeological clearance. She thought it would take about 8 +/-hours to complete an estimate for up to ten sites - depending on her familiarity with the sites and available information.

*** Forwarding note from WJB --INELUM1 12/14/94 08:48 ***
To: GLK --INELUM1 G Lewis-Kido
cc: RRS --INELUM1 R Rice TH3 --INELUM1 T A Hopkins

FROM: William J. Becker
Environmental Support Group
6-4871 MS 3552 FAX 526-7708
Subject: Trash Trench
I have requested that a sample of the potential asbestos material be taken from the trench and analyzed. Randy Rice will contact Brenda Ringe to make sure it is ok from a cultural awarness point of view. The request for analysis will be for asbestos only. I believe we need this analysis to know for sure what hazards there may be in the clean up of the trash trench.

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: WJB --INELVM1 Date and time 12/12/94 11:43:58
To: YHD --INELVM1

*** Reply to note of 12/12/94 10:10
FROM: William J. Becker
Environmental Support Group
6-4871 MS 3552 FAX 526-7700
Subject: EMS-115-94
Thanks for all your help. Scheduling will be left up to you so whenever the weather allows.

(11)

E N D O F N O T E

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: YHD --INELVM1 Date and time 12/14/94 08:57:11
To: LTD --INELVM1 C M Lindstrand
cc: WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney
RR6 --INELVM1 R Rice

FU Seeker response of 12/19/94

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

On 12/9/94, you approved the above ASAP which dealt with sampling a couple of disposal piles here at the site. The requester, Bill Becker, called this morning and would like to add an additional site. There's a ditch that is full of bottles, cans, trash, etc., that the CFA landfill has agreed to accept for disposal; but Bill would like EM to collect a chunk of transite for asbestos analysis.

Do you have a method for performing the analysis onsite or know of someone who does? Will the person collecting the sample need to be an asbestos worker? Needless to say, we'll need to know exactly what PPE you'll require. The ASAP will be revised and sent back around for signatures again. Thanks!

E N D O F N O T E

--- PF4 Erase PF5 Forward Note

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: YHD --INELVM1 Date and time 12/14/94 11:42:22
To: BXR --INELVM1 B L Ringe
cc: WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker RR6 --INELVM1 R Rice
YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

Thanks Brenda, I'm not sure of the details so I'll forward your note onto Bill Becker. Happy Holidays!

*** Forwarding note from BXR --INELVM1 12/14/94 11:03 ***

From: RR6 --INELVM1 Date and time 01/03/95 08:35:42 (13)
To: LTD --INELVM1 C M Lindstrand
cc: YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker

From: Randy Rice -- 526-4189
Environmental Protection
MS 4110
Subject: EMS-115-94
We will rewrite the plan with you being the sampler for the suspect transite sampling. Bill does not know if the material is transite, but suspects it might be. The sampling will not take place until spring but we will keep you informed.

*** Forwarding note from YHD --INELVM1 01/03/95 08:19 ***
To: LTD --INELVM1 C M Lindstrand
cc: RR6 --INELVM1 R Rice YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

I'm not sure what you are referring to, but Randy seems to know, so I'm forwarding your note to him for response. Thanks!

*** Forwarding note from LTD --INELVM1 12/19/94 06:39 *** (12)
To: YHD --INELVM1

*** Reply to note of 12/14/94 08:57
FROM: CLORINDA M LINDSTRAND
Subject: EMS-115-94

If Bill knows the board is transite, why does he want it sampled? I can guarantee that if its transite, you'll find transite in it! As for sampling, you'd better leave that to an IH, or IH tech. But honestly, I see no reason why this analysis should be done. If he is firm on this decision, I will arrange to collect the sample. Please keep me up to date on this issue. Thanks! * Clori *

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: YHD --INELVM1 Date and time 02/10/95 14:49:41
To: WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker
cc: YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney SOO --INELVM1 S M Burns
RR6 --INELVM1 R Rice

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

Bill: Randy and I visited the two soil disposal sites today. The access roads are still quite muddy; but if the weather holds, we should be able to collect your samples within the next week or so - all snow cover is gone. (14)

In regard to the transite sample that you want collected from the ditch, the IH, Chlorinda Lindstrand, said that she can guarantee that you will find asbestos in the transite material; so she questioned if sampling is really necessary knowing that. If sampling is necessary, the IH will be the sampler and the material can be analyzed onsite. Please let me know your thoughts on this. If you do want transite samples, it might be best not to include these in our ASAP since the IH will collect rather than EM using IH procedures and the analyses will be performed here.

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: YHD --INELVM1 Date and time 02/10/95 15:24:53
To: LTD --INELVM1 C M Lindstrand
cc: WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney
RR6 --INELVM1 R Rice

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

Chlori: We need your help in educating us regarding transite. You had indicated a few weeks ago that any transite will definitely contain asbestos. I think what Bill is saying is that he has to document this either through sampling or process knowledge. Do you think that you could make this call through visual assessment of the site thereby saving analyses $$?

(15)

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: YHD --INELVM1 Date and time 02/13/95 14:58:33
To: WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker
cc: LTD --INELVM1 C M Lindstrand YHD --INELVM1 D F Haney
RR6 --INELVM1 R Rice

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

Good call! So, based on your note, there is no need to update the ASAP to include asbestos sampling. Unfortunately, we've had some precipitation this weekend, so sampling of the piles will have to wait a little longer.

~~*** Forwarding note from WJB --INELVM1 02/13/95 13:55 ***~~
To: YHD --INELVM1

*** Reply to note of 02/13/95 11:57
FROM: William J. Becker
Environmental Support Group
6-4871 MS 3552 FAX 526-7700
Subject: EMS-115-94
I would be glad to use Clorinda's professional judgement and just call the
PF1 Alternate PFs PF2 File NOTE PF3 Keep PF4 Erase PF5 Forward Note
PF6 Reply PF7 Resend PF8 Print PF9 Help PF10 Next PF11 Previous PF12 Return
4BÜ Aa B0--SESSION1 R 23 C 30 14:58 2/13/95

VIEW THE NOTE E01

I would be glad to use Clorinda's professional judgement and just call the material asbestos. If it will speed up the removal and save some money at th esame time, that's great. Let us go forth and do great things.

~~E N D O F N O T E~~

VIEW THE NOTE E01

From: WJB --INELVM1 Date and time 02/13/95 15:58:46
To: YHD --INELVM1

*** Reply to note of 02/13/95 14:58
FROM: William J. Becker
Environmental Support Group
6-4871 MS 3552 FAX 526-7700
Subject: EMS-115-94
Yes, no need to update ASAP. Sample the sites when weather permits. Thanks.

E N D O F N O T E

MSG FROM: YHO --INELUM1 TO: SOO --INELUM1 02/24/95 15:01:53
To: SOO --INELUM1 S M Burns
cc: YHO --INELUM1 D F Haney RR6 --INELUM1 R Rice

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

FYI: The top of the pile had dried enough to locate stained areas; however, roadways are still pretty nasty, lots of standing water and muddy, so it'll be a little longer before we attempt the roadway sampling that Doucette requested. Thanks!

*** Forwarding note from YHO --INELUM1 02/24/95 15:08 ***
To: WJB --INELUM1 W J Becker
cc: SOO --INELUM1 S M Burns YHO --INELUM1 D F Haney
RR6 --INELUM1 R Rice

FROM: DONNA F HANEY
Subject: EMS-115-94

Bill: It finally got nice enough that we could get your jobs at PBF and the Experimental Field Station done today. Everything went according to plan and all samples were collected, including QC. Samples will arrive at the laboratory tomorrow. Results should be back within 10 to 15 working days and at that time, the data will be forwarded to the SMO for validation. Validation usually takes 3 to 4 weeks. If you need a peek at the data before it's validated, give us a call and we'll get it to you. Thanks and have a nice weekend!

16

EMS-115-94 F
MSG FROM: GLK --INELUM1 TO: SOO --INELUM1 02/27/95 15:06:38
To: WJB --INELUM1 W J Becker RLO --INELUM1 R L Dixon
cc: PKR --INELUM1 R D Parker BXR --INELUM1 B L Ringe
SOO --INELUM1 S M Burns MOEWL --INELUM1

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDD
Environmental Engineer
MS 4112 526-6349 Fax 526-2688
Subject: Transite At the Guard Gate 3 Dump Site
Our IH, Bob Parker, confirmed that there is transite at the Guard Gate 3 dump. Most of it is concentrated in a location about 1/4 mile from the guard gate. There are a few more individual sheets farther west in the canal. Since it appears that some of the cans would need to be moved before the transite could be retrieved, it would be best if Brenda Ringe could complete her site investigation for cultural resources before the transite is removed by asbestos trained workers.

Bill, would you please give Bob Parker a charge number for one hour to cover his time today? His OU ID is PKR. Thanks

Ron, are you agreeable to giving Brenda a charge number for the work (field evaluation, taking photographs, mapping, and report writing) she needs to do to document the site? She estimates it will take 16 hours to complete the package, which will then need to be submitted to the SHPO. If the weather holds, Brenda should be able to do field work next week, because the snow is all but gone in the canal today - it is a bit muddy still. Please let Brenda know. Thanks.

Bill, as I understand it, after the cultural resource clearance is addressed you are willing to pay for the cleanup and disposal of the transite. You would

What hazards, if any, might we encounter during the investigation and/or repair of this condition? (Electrical, physical, chemical, radiological, confined space, etc.) Transite must be handled as asbestos. The transite is located in a dump site - workers should avoid handling trash when possible.

****

FOR MAINTENANCE OFFICE USE ONLY
(Area Work Coordinator to complete and return to requestor)

Disposition/Action Taken:

a.) Work Order Issued
Work Order# Priority Assigned:
Based on the priority of this job and existing identified backlog of work we estimate completion of this work/correction of this deficiency by:
b.) Other action (Please explain): Roger Cushman thought this job might be a fill-in project since it would take 4 or less hours to complete.

<<<<========== E N D O F F O R M ==========>>>>

(17)

CFA - MAINTENANCE WORK REQUEST - DEFICIENCY REPORT F
MSG FROM: GLK --INELVM1 TO: SOO --INELVM1 03/13/95 09:38:04
To: SOO --INELVM1 S M Burns

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDO
Environmental Engineer
MS 4112 526-6349 Fax 526-2680
Subject: CFA - MAINTENANCE WORK REQUEST - DEFICIENCY REPORT
Brenda Ringe is working on documentation and photographs needed to initiate consultation with the SHPO. She does not think the site is significant which would allow Ron Dixon to clean it up. No clean up of the trash will take place until the SHPO concurs. Ron and I discussed the trash clean up last week. He expects labor to be in short supply this summer, but if the SHPO gives us the approval, Ron plans to submit a work order for 4-5 laborers to manually pick up the trash (hopefully staff and funding will be available then).

Brenda mentioned that she came across several cans and bottles that appeared to contain material. Bill Becker plans to come out when the weather clears and we will go take a look. Depending on what we find, some sampling may be required before the trash can be picked up.

*** Forwarding note from SOO --INELVM1 03/13/95 09:22 ***
To: GLK --INELVM1 G Lewis-Kido

FROM: SUSAN M BURNS
WRC, MS 3953
526-9382 FAX 526-9473
Subject: CFA - MAINTENANCE WORK REQUEST - DEFICIENCY REPORT
What is the status on cleanup of the remaining items in the canal?I'm just curious.

*** Forwarding note from GLK --INELVM1 03/12/95 13:15 ***

To:	RLD	--INELVM1	R L Dixon		WJB	--INELVM1	W J Becker
	AWZ	--INELVM1	R W Cushman		DZL	--INELVM1	D K Lainhart
	PDJ	--INELVM1	J D Poole		SOO	--INELVM1	S M Burns
	GPS	--INELVM1	G P Sweney		MOEWL	--INELVM1	W L Moe

(18)

FROM: SUSAN M BURNS
WAC, MS 3953
526-9382 FAX 526-9473
Subject: CFA - MAINTENANCE WORK REQUEST - DEFICIENCY REPORT
What is the status on cleanup of the remaining items in the canal?I'm just curious.

*** Forwarding note from GLK --INELVM1 03/12/95 13:15 ***
To: ALD --INELVM1 A L Dixon WJB --INELVM1 W J Becker
AWZ --INELVM1 R W Cushman DZL --INELVM1 D K Lainhart
PDJ --INELVM1 J D Poole SDD --INELVM1 S M Burns
GPS --INELVM1 G P Swaney MOEWL --INELVM1 W L Moe

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDD
Environmental Engineer
MS 4112 526-6349 Fax 526-2680
Subject: CFA - MAINTENANCE WORK REQUEST - DEFICIENCY REPORT
FYI.

*** Forwarding note from GLK --INELVM1 03/12/95 13:13 ***
To: CFPLAN --INELVM1 CF PLANNING

FROM: GAIL LEWIS-KIDD
Environmental Engineer
MS 4112 526-6349 Fax 526-2680
Subject: CFA - MAINTENANCE WORK REQUEST - DEFICIENCY REPORT

<<<<========== T O P O F F O R M ==========>>>>

Form EGG-641
(Rev. 10-91)

CFA Facilities Group
Maintenance Work Request/ Deficiency Report

The purpose of this form is to provide you with an effective way to report facility deficiencies and/or request facility mantenance support.

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IF THE CONDITION BEING REPORTED PRESENTS A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER TO PERSONNEL PLEASE CONTACT US IMMEDIATELY VIA TELEPHONE AT 526-2339!!!

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REQUESTER INFORMATION

Submitter Name: Gail Lewis-Kido Phone# 6-6349 Mailstop 4112

Tenant Manager Name Ron Dixon Phone# 6-9739 Mailstop 4116

Submittal Date 3/12/95 Submitter's location CFA (Area) 621 (Bldg) (Room)

Description of deficiency/work requested (Please provide a complete descriptio of the problem, location including the area, building, room, grid, etc., person or persons to be contacted for further information and/or access, and what the impact/potential impact of the condition is. Clean up of transite located in a canal west of Guard Gate 3. I can show the asbestos workers the exact location. Estimate one large garbage bag of transite, which must be handled & packaged as asbestos and disposed at the INEL asbestos landfill. Work must be done by hand and on foot and workers are not to remove any other items from canal dump. Charge # 301125830: estimate = 4 hrs or less.

Interview with Brenda Ringe Pace, 526-0916
Marilyn Paarmann and Cary Richardson, WPI
February 7, 2001

We met with Brenda Ringe Pace of the INEEL Cultural Resources Management Division on February 7, 2001. We discussed WAG 10 sites, 004, 008, 010, 025, 026, 028, 034, 035, 040 and 045. Brenda informed us that several of the sites (i.e., 008, 010, 026, 028) contain early twentieth century homestead artifacts and met the requirements of cultural resources. It would be necessary to complete an intensive cultural resource pedestrian inventory prior to any clean up or sampling activities at these sites. "Dumps more than 50 years of age must be formally recorded and any actions to clean them up or disturb in any way must undergo review by State Historic Preservation Office SHPO, under Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act. This involves field recording, photographs, SHPO consultations, mapping, report writing, and filing with state. Purpose is to evaluate cultural properties prior to cleanup activities for preliminary assessment of the potential impact of trash removal to avoid adverse effects."

Her concern with the other six sites includes, but is not limited to, completing an environmental checklist if disturbance to the area surrounding the sites is possible and inventory of any historical artifacts present. Site 008 had two unidentified metal pipes, which during the interview were identified by Gale Health of the Geosciences Division, as well drilling bits. Gale mentioned that these bits are still available in most farming/hardware stores. Brenda suggested that we contact Hans Clayton when dealing with sites containing ordnance- related materials.

On March 7, 1995, Brenda visited the canal to assess age and integrity, document the resource, determine if cleanup of loose asbestos sheets would impact the resource, and collect necessary information for initial consultation with SHPO for eventual cleanup of area. This site is regarded as "a historical resource" and any subsequent activity would require SHPO and Cultural Resource involvement.

Brenda stated that she personally observed the removal of asbestos containing materials (wallboard and ceiling tile scraps) at Site 010. She said the bottom layer of debris in the canal was left by homesteaders and canal builders. Upper layer is part of historical period (1940-1970) that falls under SHPO; debris from first INEEL landfill (U.S. Navy and their families living at what is known as CFA. Industrial debris is from a later period, but no later than 1970 and likely relates to INEEL activities.

The canal is one of the INEEL Cultural Resources tour sites.